

679A.12 Vacating an award.

1. Upon application of a party, the district court shall vacate an award if any of the following apply:

- a. The award was procured by corruption, fraud, or other illegal means.
- b. There was evident partiality by an arbitrator appointed as a neutral, corruption in any of the arbitrators, or misconduct prejudicing the rights of a party.
- c. The arbitrators exceeded their powers.
- d. The arbitrators refused to postpone the hearing upon sufficient cause being shown for the postponement, refused to hear evidence material to the controversy, or conducted the hearing contrary to the provisions of [section 679A.5](#), in a manner which prejudiced substantially the rights of a party.
- e. There was no arbitration agreement, the issue was not adversely determined in proceedings under [section 679A.2](#), and the party did not participate in the arbitration hearing without raising the objection.
- f. Substantial evidence on the record as a whole does not support the award. The court shall not vacate an award on this ground if a party urging the vacation has not caused the arbitration proceedings to be reported, if the parties have agreed that a vacation shall not be made on this ground, or if the arbitration has been conducted under the auspices of the American arbitration association.

2. The fact that the relief awarded could not or would not be granted by a court of law or equity is not ground for vacating or refusing to confirm the award.

3. An application under [this section](#) shall be made within ninety days after delivery of a copy of the award to the applicant. However, if the application to vacate an award is predicated upon corruption, fraud, or other illegal means, it shall be made within ninety days after those grounds are known or should have been known.

4. In vacating the award on grounds other than stated in [subsection 1](#), paragraph “e”, the district court may order a rehearing before new arbitrators chosen as provided in the agreement, or in the absence of a method in the agreement, by the district court in accordance with [section 679A.3](#), or if the award is vacated on grounds set forth in [subsection 1](#), paragraph “c” or “d” of [this section](#), the district court may order a rehearing before the arbitrators who made the award or their successors appointed in accordance with [section 679A.3](#). The time within which the agreement requires the award to be made is applicable to the rehearing and commences from the date of the order.

[C51, §2110; R60, §3617; C73, §3427; C97, §4397; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §12706; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §679.12; [81 Acts, ch 202, §12](#)]

C83, §679A.12

Referred to in [§679A.9](#), [§679A.11](#)